1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Sikkim	81.33	80.12	66.67	63.60
25	Tamil Nadu	19.26	20.02	20.64	18.82
26	Tripura	31.60	34.27	31.55	30.88
27	Uttar Pradesh				
	UPPCL	46.92	31.78	—	—
	Dskshin VVNL	—	—	51.46	58.02
	Madhya VVNL	—	—	39.48	42.48
	Paschimi VVNL	—	—	38.29	32.40
	Poorvi VVNL	—	—	48.57	56.72
28	Uttarakhand	—	37.59	40.55	42.86
29	West Bengal	35.29	26.62	32.87	23.91
	TOTAL:	38.18	36.64	34.78	33.82

Rationalization of power tariffs

1446. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the vast disparities in the power tariff rates in different parts of the country and even in different parts of the capital; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to rationalize and bring about some degree of uniformity, especially in the wake of different distribution companies, both public and private, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Determination of power tariffs of distribution licensees is the statutory function of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). In doing so SERCs are guided by the provisions contained in section 61 of the Electricity Act 2003 which, *inter alia,* include the factors that would encourage competition, efficiency, economical use of resources, safeguarding of consumers interests and at the same time ensure recovery of cost of electricity in a reasonable manner and the National Electricity Policy and the Tariff Policy. The SERC is required to determine tariff in a transparent way after hearing various stakeholders.

The tariff of electricity depends on the overall power purchase cost as well as the operational and financial performance of the Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) *i.e.* Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, operational expenses, capital investment for system upgradation/ augmentation etc.

The Tariff Policy lays down approach for determination of the tariffs for the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. However, uniform power tariff throughout the country is not envisaged.

Development of power sector

1447. SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and programmes formulated and being implemented by Government for development of power sector in the country;

(b) the details of investment made in both Central and Private Sector for meeting the objective of rapid economic growth and power for all in the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the allocated funds utilized, so far, by Government for development of power sector in the country, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh during this plan?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE) : (a) The Government has launched the following major initiatives to overcome the problems of the power sector and to make it competitive and viable:

* A meeting of Power Ministers of State was held and it was agreed that immediate action be taken for the commencement of new projects in the State sector as well as through competitive bidding. Adequate preparatory work regarding provision of land, water, clearance, and fuel tie up would be undertaken. Timely placement of order as well as project execution would be carefully monitored to see that targets are achieved.
* XI Plan Working Group on Power has proposed sizeable growth in the generating capacity.
* 50,000 MW hydro initiative has been launched for coordinated development of hydro sector.